

# ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Communication Procedures," chapter 4, pages 4-3 through 4-13.

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- 5-1. In multiple-line formations, which officer is responsible for ships in his/her own line?
1. Junior officer
  2. Senior officer
  3. Line commander
  4. Assistant line officer
- 5-2. Commander-assigned visual relaying responsibility depends in part on which of the following factors?
1. The number of ships in the formation
  2. The sizes of ships in the formation
  3. The capabilities of ships in the formation
  4. The types of ships in the formation
- 5-3. Of the following terms, which one is NOT an example of a "repeating ship"?
1. A ship designated as a repeating ship
  2. A ship that automatically relays messages
  3. A ship through which a message is routed
  4. A ship that cannot pass messages through radio central
- 5-4. If you deviate from prescribed communication procedures, you may be responsible for which of the following actions?
1. Making security precautions valueless
  2. Eliminating confusion on the part of the receiver
  3. Increasing operational speed
  4. Increasing operational reliability
- 5-5. In following prescribed communication procedures, you are permitted to make which of the following transmissions?
1. Profanity or obscene language
  2. Your personal sign
  3. Plain language when not authorized to do so
  4. Authorized prosigns
- 5-6. In visual communications procedures, what governs the speed of transmission?
1. Prevailing conditions and the capability of the receiving operator
  2. Prevailing conditions and the capability of the transmitting operator
  3. The type of message being transmitted
  4. The length of the message being transmitted
- 5-7. In visual communications procedures, what is far more important than speed?
1. Accuracy
  2. Reliability
  3. Security
  4. Receipt of the message
- 5-8. At what speed should the transmitting operator send a message?
1. At the speed good for him/her
  2. At the speed that the receiving operator can copy without having to obtain repetitions
  3. As fast as possible
  4. As slow as possible
- 5-9. When you transmit messages, you may substitute abbreviations for plain language or plain language for abbreviations.
1. True
  2. False
- 5-10. Call signs and address groups in a message heading should be arranged in what order?
1. Alphabetically
  2. In the order of transmission
  3. By seniority
  4. Randomly

- 5-11. The messenger of the watch tells you that the commanding officer wants to be sure that, of all the ships in company, only the ship addressed can read the message. By what means should you transmit the message?
1. Directional flashing light
  2. Non-directional flashing light
  3. Flaghoist
  4. Semaphore
- 5-12. The message has an immediate precedence and is addressed to several ships. If the addressees are positioned so that they can all be communicated to simultaneously, by what method should you transmit the message?
1. Semaphore
  2. Flaghoist
  3. Non-directional flashing light
  4. Directional flashing light
- 5-13. What prosign is used to inform a ship that her light is brighter than necessary?
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. F
- 5-14. When communicating by flashing light, what procedure should you use when the transmitting station waits for a flash for each word or group transmitted?
1. Directional
  2. Non-directional
  3. Non-directional infrared
  4. DSL
- 5-15. What operating signal is used when you, as the repeating ship, miss a portion of a message you are relaying?
1. QRR
  2. QRU
  3. ~~Z~~EP
  4. ~~Z~~UI
- 5-16. You have received a message using non-directional procedure. After checking the message, you are ready to receipt for it. What signal should you send to receipt for the message?
1. R
  2. RR
  3. RRR
  4. RRRR
- 5-17. What method of communication is being used when the receiving station hoists DESIG?
1. Flaghoist
  2. Semaphore
  3. Daylight signaling lantern
  4. Infrared
- 5-18. You want to send a flashing light message to a ship well within visual range. Rather than use a full call, you raised the ship by means of its abbreviated call sign. What does the abbreviated call involve?
1. Abbreviating the call sign of the ship being called
  2. Abbreviating your ship's call sign
  3. Omitting the call of the ship being called
  4. Omitting your ship's call sign
- 5-19. What call sign consists of a single call sign representing more than one station?
1. Full call
  2. Multiple call
  3. Collective call
  4. Abbreviated call
- 5-20. When abbreviated calls are used, it is assumed that the message is addressed to which officer?
1. The senior officer embarked
  2. The commanding officer
  3. The officer of the deck
  4. The executive officer
- 5-21. When more than one station is being called in the same direction or during low visibility, how does the answering station indicate its identity?
1. By transmitting its call sign followed by the prosign K
  2. By transmitting the prosign DE followed by a call sign and the prosign K
  3. By transmitting the prosign K followed by its call sign
  4. By transmitting its call sign

5-22. You are aboard C60 and transmit a message to C35 with instructions for C35 to transmit the message to D15. What heading should you use?

1. C35 DE C60 T R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15
2. C35 DE C60 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 T D15
3. C35 T D15 DE C60 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15
4. C35 DE C60 C35 T D15 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15

5-23. What prosign is used when the relaying ship desires to report that the message has been delivered?

1. B
2. F
3. L
4. T

5-24. What type of message is used to obtain a correction once a receipt has been given for that message?

1. A service or an abbreviated service message
2. An abbreviated plaindress message
3. A codress message
4. An encrypted message

5-25. The prosign IMI cannot be used to request repetitions after a receipt has been given.

1. True
2. False

5-26. What prosign is used to obtain a verification and repetition of the entire transmission?

1. C
2. G
3. J
4. R

5-27. What signal should you send to obtain a repeat of a message heading?

1. IMI AB BT
2. IMI WB BT
3. IMI AA BT
4. AB IMI BT

5-28. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the last message sent?

1. K IMI
2. IMI K
3. IMI AA DE
4. G

5-29. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the ninth group?

1. 9 IMI K
2. IMI K
3. IMI 9 K
4. G9 K

5-30. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the third group and the fifth to ninth groups?

1. IMI 3, 5, 9 K
2. IMI 3-9 K
3. IMI 3-5 to 9 K
4. IMI 3 to 5-9 K

5-31. What prosign is prohibited from being transmitted except as ordered by the commanding officer or a designated originating officer?

1. C
2. G
3. I
4. W

D3 DE D5-R-222225Z OCT 96-FM D5-TO D3-  
INFO C7 BT UNCLAS STAY ON PRESENT  
COURSE. WILL CONTACT YOU IF ANY  
CHANGE IN PLAN BT K

Figure 5A.—Flashing light message.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-32 AND 5-33, REFER TO FIGURE 5A.

5-32. What signal should D3 send to request a verification and repetition of the entire message?

1. G 222225Z OCT 96 K
2. 222225Z OCT 96 K
3. J 222225Z OCT 96 K
4. 222225Z OCT 96 K

5-33. What signal should D3 send to request verification and repetition of the heading?

1. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96  
HEADING K
2. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AB BT K
3. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AA BT K
4. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AA DE K

5-34. The executive method of communication is used when the OTC desires that ships in company execute a signal at what time?

1. At stated intervals
2. At the same time
3. At random intervals
4. As soon as possible

5-35. What type of message should you use when communicating by the executive method?

1. Plaindress
2. Abbreviated plaindress
3. Abbreviated service
4. Codress

5-36. What prosign should you insert before the first BT when communicating by the executive method?

1. IX
2. IMI
3. EX
4. XI

5-37. What prosign should you transmit to execute a tactical signal?

1. IX IX IX
2. AR AR AR
3. EX EX EX
4. IX and a 5-second flash

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-38 THROUGH 5-40.  
REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:  
The OTC SIGNALS IX BT TURN STBD BT K.

5-38. What maneuvering information does the signal convey to your commanding officer?

1. TURN STBD has been canceled
2. TURN STBD has been executed
3. Execute TURN STBD immediately
4. Execute TURN STBD on signal

5-39. What action determines that the signal is a delayed executive message?

1. There is a single prosign IX
2. The text is sent twice
3. The receiver receipts for the message
4. The receiver does not receipt for the message

5-40. As the receiver, you read TURN as TRRN. To correct this error, you should request a repeat of what portion of the signal?

1. The entire signal
2. The word after BT
3. All before STBD
4. All after BT

5-41. You are told by the OOD to cancel TURN PORT, the only outstanding executive method message. What message should you send to accomplish this?

1. BT NEGAT BT 1515Z K
2. BT ANNUL BT 1515Z K
3. BT NEGAT TURN PORT BT K
4. BT ANNUL TURN PORT BT K

5-42. If the signal TURN PORT was one of two unexecuted executive method messages, what message should you transmit to cancel it?

1. BT NEGAT BT 1515Z K
2. BT ANNUL BT 1515Z K
3. BT NEGAT TURN PORT BT 1515Z K
4. BT ANNUL TURN PORT BT 1515Z K

5-43. What part of the transmission should you repeat when signaling by the immediate executive method?

1. The text
2. The text and call up
3. The text and execute-to-follow prosign
4. The entire transmission

5-44. What prosign is used to call an aircraft?

1. AA
2. AB
3. WA
4. WB

- 5-45. If an aircraft is unable to receipt for a flashing light message by flashing light, what action should the pilot take?
1. Open and close the throttle
  2. Give the thumbs up sign
  3. Rock the wings
  4. Use voice radio
- 5-46. In general, infrared communications using non-directional procedures are reserved for messages that have which of the following characteristics?
1. Limited distribution
  2. Wide distribution
  3. High priority
  4. High classification
- 5-47. What equipment is needed to communicate with directional infrared?
1. AN/SAT 2
  2. Yardarm blinkers
  3. Searchlight fitted with an H-hood
  4. Daylight signaling lantern
- 5-48. You are handed a signal after darkness for immediate delivery by infrared light. Before sending the signal, you should alert the receiving station by use of what code word over voice radio?
1. INFRARED LIGHT
  2. H-HOOD
  3. HIGH POCKET
  4. NANCY HANKS
- 5-49. The flagship alerts your ship by voice radio that it has an infrared communication to transmit. What lights should you switch on to assist the flagship Signaller in aiming his light?
1. Infrared receiver
  2. Infrared yardarm blinkers
  3. Point-of-train light
  4. Small signal light fitted with an infrared filter
- 5-50. What method of communications is better adapted for long messages?
1. Sound
  2. Pyrotechnics
  3. Flashing light
  4. Semaphore
- 5-51. What is the main difference between signaling by flashing light and signaling by semaphore?
1. The message parts
  2. The rules for visual responsibility
  3. The signaling procedures
  4. The use of call signs
- 5-52. You are sending a message by semaphore. What should you signal to indicate the end of each word?
1. Front sign
  2. Attention sign
  3. Separative sign
  4. Numeral sign
- 5-53. You are receiving a semaphore message. The sender precedes and follows a six-character group by the numeral sign. What should be your reaction?
1. Record the six-characters as digits
  2. Repeat each character
  3. Request verification of the six characters
  4. Inform the supervisor of the watch that part of the message is in code
- 5-54. You have a semaphore message for a nearby ship. Rather than make that ship's call sign, you should alert the ship by making what signal?
1. Front sign
  2. Attention sign
  3. Code Juliett
  4. Desig
- 5-55. What signal should you make to answer a semaphore call from another ship?
1. Answer sign
  2. Desig Juliett
  3. Attention sign
  4. K
- 5-56. To alert a ship by flashing light that you are about to transmit a semaphore message, what signal should you send?
1. SEM
  2. SEMAPHORE
  3. STANDBY SEM
  4. STANDBY SEMAPHORE

- 5-57. What special semaphore move sign means MOVE TO YOUR LEFT, AS YOU FACE ME?
1. SL
  2. ML
  3. SML
  4. MSL
- 5-58. When making a call for a semaphore message by flashing light, how should you answer that call?
1. By semaphore only
  2. By flashing light only
  3. By semaphore or flashing light
  4. By flaghoist
- 5-59. To alert a ship by flaghoist that you are about to transmit an immediate precedence semaphore message, you must hoist (A) DESIG, (B) addressee call sign, (C) JULIETT, and (D) OSCAR. In what order should you hoist the signal?
1. B, A, D, C
  2. D, A, B, C
  3. C, B, D, A
  4. B, C, A, D
- 5-60. You can acknowledge receipt of a semaphore message by sending the prosign R by semaphore or by
1. hauling down ANSWER
  2. hauling down JULIETT
  3. dipping ANSWER
  4. dipping JULIETT
- 5-61. If the transmitting station has more semaphore messages to send and it is using a flaghoist call, what is done to the call at the end of each completed message?
1. It is hauled down
  2. It is closed up
  3. It is dipped
  4. It is replaced by the appropriate prosign
- 5-62. The procedure for requesting a repetition in semaphore is basically the same as that of flashing light.
1. True
  2. False
- 5-63. When using the flaghoist method of calling, how should you indicate to a sending station that you can NOT receive its semaphore signal?
1. Hoist JULIETT
  2. Dip JULIETT
  3. Hoist ANSWER
  4. Dip ANSWER
- 5-64. The use of the executive method is authorized for use with semaphore.
1. True
  2. False
- 5-65. What publication contains guidelines that you should use to identify pyrotechnic lights, flares, and rockets for international emergency situations?
1. ACP 129
  2. ACP 150
  3. ACP 168
  4. Pub 102
- 5-66. What determines the meaning of a pyrotechnic signal?
1. Altitude
  2. Trajectory
  3. Color
  4. Duration of visibility
- 5-67. Which of the following are the only satisfactory pyrotechnic colors?
1. Red, white (yellow), green
  2. Red, white, blue
  3. Blue, black, purple
  4. Blue, orange, black
- 5-68. By which of the following means may the authenticity of a pyrotechnic signal be determined?
1. The signal is internationally recognized
  2. The signal is repeated at least once
  3. The source of origin can be identified
  4. The weather is clear
- 5-69. Once a pyrotechnic signal has been fired, there is no method of canceling it.
1. True
  2. False

- 5-70. The range of visibility for a pyrotechnic depends largely on what condition?
1. The type of pyrotechnic flare used
  2. The type of pyrotechnic pistol
  3. The angle in which you fired the flare
  4. The weather
- 5-71. In which of the following ways do sound messages differ from flashing light messages?
1. Sound messages have no heading or ending
  2. Sound messages are not sent to individual ships
  3. Sound messages require no receipt
  4. Sound messages always require relaying
- 5-72. The OTC transmits a sound signal to find out what ships are within hearing distance. What sound signal should you transmit back to indicate that you are in the area?
1. Your name
  2. Your visual call sign
  3. Your collective call
  4. Your three-letter voice radio call sign
- 5-73. To receipt for a sound signal from D3, the OTC should transmit what signal?
1. Text DE D3
  2. D3 K
  3. D3 R
  4. R D3
- 5-74. What signal should the OTC send to direct another ship to receipt for a sound signal?
1. D3 K
  2. D3 R
  3. D3 K R
  4. D3 R K